

FRENCH WITHDRAW FROM GERMAN SOIL

With Belgians Quit Frankfurt and Other Occupied Territory.

GOOD ORDER MAINTAINED

Frankfurt Paper Says 'All in All We Got Along Pretty Well Together.'

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 17.—The French keep their word was the signed statement by Gen. Degoutte posted in Frankfurt and other occupied cities this morning before the municipal proclamations of the French evacuation of those places.

Before dawn the French and Belgian troops began their withdrawal from German territory occupied on April 6 and 7, small detachments of troops remaining in cities for two hours to guarantee good order on the part of the inhabitants. No untoward incident was reported.

The correspondent of the *Zeitung am Rhein* describes the conduct of the French troops in leaving the occupied cities as being correct and reserved.

In contrast with the bitter comment of the *Montpellier*, *Paris* *Edgar* *Ullmann* combined Monday morning newspaper, on the French occupation is an article in *Fackel*, a Frankfurt weekly, which says:

"When I look back over the weeks of the French occupation I must acknowledge the truth that, taken all in all, we got along pretty well together. The public was not disturbed, aside from a few absurdities, and was treated by the French officers in the most courteous manner, while the French soldiers sat in cafes and conversed with the persons with whom they came in contact as well or as badly as their command of the two languages permitted. We are not to be blamed for the evacuation. It cannot be looked upon as a German diplomatic victory but as a military defeat. A representative of the Foreign Office here said:

BERLIN, May 17.—The hostages demanded by the French at Frankfurt to insure against unpleasant incidents when the city was evacuated have been released. It is announced in advices received here to-day.

BIG FORCE ARRIVES IN LONDONDERRY

Disturbed Areas of Irish City Are Well Cordoned.

LONDON, May 17.—A large force of troops arrived this evening in Londonderry, says a despatch to the *Daily Mail*. The disturbed areas of the city are well cordoned, and crowds are not allowed to assemble. The despatch adds that the magistrates have decided to proclaim martial law. The riots were renewed here Sunday night for the third time and the city was given over to disorder for hours.

Questioned in the House of Commons to-day the number of troops being sent to Ireland, Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, replied: "I have no information to give on the subject, but we are sending and shall send more troops as asked for by the Irish executive."

Cork, May 17.—Two thousand troops from England went to Bantry on Saturday and immediately distributed throughout West Cork, where they will be stationed at points five miles apart. Thomas Johnson, the acting secretary of the Trades Congress, declared at a labor meeting in the City Hall here yesterday that the workers of Ireland had no intention of establishing such a republic as that in America, where the idea of personal liberty was unknown, he said, and where men and women were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for daring to say that America was not a land of freedom.

FRENCH RAILWAY SHOPS ABANDONED

Repairs Hereafter to Be Made by Private Contracts.

PARIS, May 17.—The General Federation of Labor announced that it would not call out on strike any additional trades, considering that the forces already out are sufficient to insure the effectiveness of the strike movement. Repair shops of four railroad systems, the State, the Orleans, the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean and the Midi, have been definitely abandoned, because they were too badly damaged by their output was low. Ten thousand shop men will be released. Railroad officials say repairs will be done by contract with private corporations able to discharge unwilling workers, say the officials. The railroads are likely to be restricted in dealing with their employees.

HAVE, May 17.—The engine room and stokehold hands on board the French line steamer *France* quit work and left the vessel to-day after demanding more pay. The *France* will not sail for New York to-morrow.

ARMS FOR POLAND BOUGHT IN ENGLAND

Purchased Last Year, Belong to Polish Government.

LONDON, May 17.—A question concerning raw materials which are being shipped from England to Poland was raised in the House of Commons to-day. Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, said they formed part of the supplies purchased by Poland last year, and that they were being shipped to Poland because they are the property of the Polish Government.

Mr. Bonar Law added that Great Britain had sold Poland some surplus stores last October, and that it would have been a breach of faith on the part of Great Britain if the despatch of ammunition had been prevented. He declared that no assistance, financial or otherwise, was being given Poland.

800 SEE HEALER AT WORK.

J. M. Hickson Tells Congregation Not to Expect Miracles.

More than 800 persons who went yesterday to St. Barnabas Episcopal Church in Newark, to see James M. Hickson heal physical afflictions by laying his hands upon the sufferers, were warned by the "healer" that they must not look for instantaneous cure or spectacular miracles.

"Healing by spiritual means," he explained, "is a gradual process." The contribution basin was thrice filled during the morning session. The donations included a Liberty Bond and a gold ring.

Mr. Hickson will conduct healing missions to-morrow and Thursday at Grace Church, Jersey City. Admissions will be by invitation and persons desiring help are advised to write to the Rev. Henry B. Brown, the recton.

ALLIES' FINANCING DEPENDS ON U. S.

Continued from First Page.

the benefit enjoyed by the average taxpayer, in that she would have the advantage of discount, as well as interest on the temporary outlay of American money. It is believed here, which could be afforded easily.

PARALLEL PAYMENT PLAN FINDS FAVOR

Newspapers in London Regard It With Approval.

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LONDON, May 17.—Faced by the economic fact that the world war burned down the world's wealth, Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues, at the Hythe conference, reassured their assurances that the victors, somehow, should not have to pay for the cost of the war.

The two Chancellors, Austen Chamberlain and Francois Marais, were firm in their arithmetical knowledge of the war, the unprecedented destruction wrought, the deficit in France's budget amounting to 30,000,000,000 francs, Germany's even larger deficit and England with no deficit simply because she proposed to literally consume the wealth or profits of her people.

Hence the result of the Hythe conference is spoken of here officially only in general terms or in metaphor. The general plan for repayments of loans among the allies, to synchronize with the payments of reparations from Germany, are generally approved here. Even *London* *Northcliffe's* newspaper, swallowing it wryly, with the comment that it will at least convince Great Britain that she has a direct interest in making Germany pay.

The question of capitalization of the German reparations obligations is significantly not mentioned except in Premier Lloyd George's *Daily Chronicle*. The silence of the other London newspapers on this subject is considered a part of the hitherto scrupulously observed policy of persons of influence here not to do anything that might be interpreted as interfering with the American elections.

Great Need Is Cash.

Yet the conversation of banking and other experts shows that they appreciate the great fact that the essential need of the moment by France and Germany is cash; that the essential need of the moment by England is that she be not called upon to lay out any more cash. Gaps in the allied budgets are to be filled by discounting the German promise to pay. Temporary remission of the inter-allied war debts is the only foundation upon which to bridge these gaps, and only gold will actually fill them.

And if the gaps are not filled, not only will the present Governments of France and Germany fail and the countries themselves become bankrupt, but there is always the menace from Moscow to the democratic institutions of Western Europe, which, thus best, would be overthrown by the newer political doctrine, which simply takes what it needs, at the point of the bayonet if necessary.

Leaders of the Government already have learned the futility of certain kinds of transatlantic propaganda pleas about breaking the heart of the world, for instance, and its secret politicians. They are responsible for the press and public men here refraining from American comment. They cannot conceal, however, their desire that America will see the situation for itself.

America May Have to Wait.

France owes England \$2,500,000,000, Italy owes France \$150,000,000 and Belgium owes France \$450,000,000. If the payment of all these debts are postponed, as German reparations are postponed, then either England must attempt to add to the tax burden which is already bending the back of business initiative, France must face hectic internal troubles on further indirect import taxation in order to find cash to pay the United States, or the United States must prepare to accept an indefinite postponement of collecting \$2,100,000,000 of her loan to the Allies.

This lays the foundation. Gold to fill the gaps must come through discounting German promises, and the sum as it now stands approaches \$10,000,000,000. Of course, nobody expects the actual working out of these figures to stand up.

The French budget already has shown an unduly pessimistic revenue side. The German budget, it is suspected, is the exact opposite. It is like a salted mine. It is salted with pessimism for a purpose.

It is these figures upon which experts are now working in Paris. The figures of 125,000,000,000 marks in gold coming from Paris as the total amount of German indemnity does not come from these men, but from their political colleagues, who feel that the people are not yet ready for the truth. France's share, it is pointed out, would be about \$5,000,000,000 marks.

FRENCH REVENUE SHOWS BIG JUMP

Year's Increase May Reach 6,870,000,000 Francs.

PARIS, May 17.—Increases in French revenue from indirect taxation and State monopolies are again shown for the month of April in a statement issued to-day by the Department of Finance. The total amount received from these sources during the month was 1,657,130,000 francs, or 59 per cent. in excess of the corresponding figure for April, 1914. If this rate is maintained the year's increase in revenue will be 6,870,000,000 francs.

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WAR DEBT PLANS CALLED A 'FEELER'

Officials Silent on Premiers' Move to Burden U. S.

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WASHINGTON, May 17.—Plans reported to have been reached by Premier Millerand of France and Lloyd George of Great Britain, which in effect would have the United States underwrite a large part of the German reparations to France and Great Britain, received no favorable response in Government circles here to-day. "Very interesting," was the usual official comment, beyond which no one would go. "The general feeling is that the plan arranged by the two Premiers is wholly a tentative one and is designed as a 'feeler' to see what the reaction in the United States will be."

WASHINGTON SEES MEXICO QUIET SOON

Advices Indicate That Troops of Gonzales and Obregon Will Restore Order.

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WASHINGTON, May 17.—Peaceful settlement of Mexican affairs as a result of the revolution was indicated to-day in despatches received by the State Department to the effect that Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, rival candidate for President, has given up the idea of contesting the Presidency with Obregon and that, unless unforeseen complications occur, there will be no hitch in the plans which call for the selection of Antonio Villarreal as President ad interim, to be followed by the election of Alvaro Obregon as President.

In connection with this action by Gen. Gonzalez, Obregon has ordered a military parade, consisting of 30,000 men, as a demonstration of allegiance to the provisional President. This parade is to be held on May 24, the date called for the election of the provisional President by the Mexican Congress. This demonstration ordered by Obregon is variously interpreted here as an evidence of solidarity of command and also as a possible threat against anyone who may attempt to interfere with the working out of the "Agua Prieta" agreement.

Another evidence of the fact that a peaceful solution of the various political problems is being found is the appointment of Gen. Palacios as chief of military operations in Tamaulipas. The arrangement will have special interest to the owners of oil concessions in Tampico, some of whom have been paying their taxes to Palacios for several years and with the exception of a few who refused recently to make their payments.

Details of the plan entertained by Carranza for perpetuating himself in power in Mexico have been obtained here through an intercepted letter which throws new light upon the candidacy of Ignacio Bonillas for the Presidency of Mexico. It was the intention of Carranza to have Bonillas elected President and then to have him suddenly discovered that he was ineligible under the Mexican Constitution owing to the fact that he had previously foresworn allegiance to Mexico. All of the facts connected with Bonillas' record were in the possession of Carranza. He knew that Bonillas had foresworn allegiance to Mexico when he became private secretary to Gov. Safford of Arizona and again when he became a deputy sheriff in Arizona.

Carranza craftily kept his purpose a secret, not even confiding it to such close supporters as Juan Baragan, Candido Aguilar, and others. It was proposed to elect Bonillas no matter what it might cost the Mexican Treasury, and after his election, when it was discovered that he was ineligible, to call the Mexican Congress in session to meet the problem presented by the fact that the man elected had forfeited his right to serve and that the country faced chaos and anarchy as a result.

It was expected that the Congress would appoint Carranza President ad interim and that he would thus remain in power indefinitely. It was to carry out this plan that Pablo Gonzalez was told that Carranza could no longer approve his candidacy for President and that Bonillas was recalled from Washington to serve as the unwitting tool of this peculiar Mexican political conspiracy.

Stevadore Leaves \$1,000,000. Joseph Audette, a stevedore who died a week ago at his home in Flatbush, left \$1,000,000, as his will, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn, disclosed. A bequest of \$50,000 was made to Dr. Adolph Monastier, 145 West Seventy-second street, New York, and will be contested. The rest was left to Mrs. Audette and four children.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcasses of beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, May 15th, 1920, shipments sold out, ranged from 14.50 cents to 21.00 cents per pound and averaged 18.00 cents per pound.—A.D.

HIRSHFIELD IS TOLD SMITH TOOK A BRIBE

Gives Out Testimony of Man Who Says He Paid \$5,000 for a Light Sentence.

CASE ENDED 6 YEARS AGO

Prosecutor Says He Never Met Witness and Calls Tale False and Silly.

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, handed out yesterday a record of testimony taken by him on May 7 from one Bernard Freedman, accusing James E. Smith, the assistant District Attorney, of demanding and accepting a bribe of \$5,000 for getting Louis Saviner, arrested as a disreputable house keeper in 1913, off with a light sentence. Hirshfield, according to the Freedman record, that the money was paid to Smith in cash at the Colonial Hotel, 125th street and Eighth avenue, in 1913. He said that he, his brother, Harry Freedman, and "another party" acted as go-betweens for Smith and Saviner in the negotiations. He averred that Saviner was willing to give up the \$5,000 to guarantee that his case would be thrown out after several delays and after Saviner on one occasion jumped his bail upon the advice of Smith—so Bernard Freedman testified—Saviner was sentenced in 1915 to thirty days in the workhouse. Freedman testified that this light sentence was recommended in court by Smith on the ground that the accused man had rendered valuable service to the State.

Smith's answer, given last night, is that he never met either of the Freedmans in his life, that he was never in the Colonial Hotel, that the whole story is false and that he will ask the Grand Jury to indict the Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield on the charge of giving out a statement known to be false.

Smith Sees Police Pressure. "This statement, like all the others that have come from the same source," said the Assistant District Attorney, "is a piece of pure invention. The Police Department now being conducted by the District Attorney's office."

Bernard Freedman, according to Hirshfield, lives at 215 South Third street, Brooklyn. He testified, he had known Smith eight years and had seen him often. He and his brother Harry formerly worked for Louis and Max Saviner, who had a saloon at Third avenue and Sixteenth street. He said that Smith sent for him after the arrest of Louis Saviner in April, 1913, on the disreputable house charge, and wanted him to testify to certain things in the police investigation which Smith then was conducting. He quoted Smith as saying: "I will promise you to dispose of Saviner's case on the condition that you tell me some things you know about the Police Department."

Freedman said he told Smith he didn't know anything. Freedman pictured Smith as threatening to send Louis Saviner to jail for life and said Saviner was scared, as he had "a previous record." When the case came up in Special Sessions, Freedman testified, Smith promised to help Saviner for \$5,000. This, the witness said, was "to squash the sentence, to have the case thrown out altogether." The meeting at the Colonial Hotel, he said, took place about a week before the case was first heard in Special Session. He said that after a few drinks the two Freedmans, "another party" named in the testimony as one Goldman and Smith repaired to a room on the Eighth avenue side of the hotel.

The witness said he had suggested to Saviner the \$5,000 be paid in the form of a check, in case Mr. Smith should double cross him, but Mr. Smith, he said, said: "So it was paid, according to Freedman, in \$500 bills. Saviner, he said, had drawn the money from a bank for the purpose. He described Smith as putting the \$5,000 in his pocket and saying, "Everything will be taken care of, but don't let anybody on as to what is going on or the thing may be quereed; don't boast of your case being disposed of." Freedman said that he personally passed the money to Smith.

Small Sentence Suggested. At the trial, Smith said, according to Freedman, that he could not clear Saviner absolutely, as the Society for the Prevention of Crime was watching it, but he thought he could clear Saviner, say sixty or ninety or thirty days. Then, said Freedman, Smith said to him, "Go and take him for a walk," so Freedman and Saviner walked out of the court room, and Saviner went to Florida, forfeiting his \$500 bail.

Freedman said that he kept in touch with Smith, and after a year the latter had him bring Saviner back to the city, as he thought the case would be disposed of and "nobody would notice anything." So Saviner was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. The witness said that Saviner, as he had expected to be out, together with Saviner for a return of half the \$5,000, but didn't get it. Freedman added: "Saviner must have said something about it to Smith that he gave him \$5,000, for I know that Smith has been hounding him ever since."

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Mr. Hirshfield said that Jacob L. Freedman of 157 Livingston street testified before him that he was present in

the Colonial Hotel "and saw Freedman hand the money to Smith." Hirshfield also produced court records showing that Louis Saviner was arrested before Magistrate Campbell, April 17, 1913; that he forfeited his \$500 cash bail June 13, 1913; that new bail of \$500 was given on June 24; that on April 15, 1914, new bail of \$1,000 was fixed with the approval of Smith, and that Saviner finally pleaded guilty and was sentenced on May 3, 1915.

In his statement last night Mr. Smith said he never had met Goldman or either of the Freedman brothers anywhere.

"This story is almost too silly to deny," Smith continued, "and were it not for the seriousness of the charge I would pass it by with contempt."

Mr. Smith said he vaguely remembered the case of Louis Saviner. He said he thought he recommended the thirty day sentence on the advice of another of Whitman's Assistant District Attorneys, who said that Saviner had been of service to the office.

DE MUMM GEMS PUT IN BANK OF FRANCE

Taken From Sister of Baron's Dead Wife on Ship.

CHEROKEE, May 17.—It was learned to-day that the large quantity of jewels, valued at millions of francs, seized on the steamship *Adriatic* last Saturday as the vessel was about to sail for New York were taken from Mrs. Treadwell, a sister of Mrs. Frances de Mumm, who died recently in New York.

Mrs. Treadwell is accompanying the body of Mrs. de Mumm, who was Frances Scoville de Seneca, Kan., before her marriage to Baron Walter de Mumm, French wine grower of German birth. His properties in France were seized during the war, and Mrs. de Mumm had her American citizenship restored in October last to protect her interests in them.

The jewels taken from Mrs. Treadwell were deposited in the Bank of France pending an investigation of their ownership. Mrs. Treadwell, according to the authorities, declared the jewels were her own property, but it is said here that Baron de Mumm is attempting to hold them in France. The police refused any further information, saying the case was a family affair.

VETOED BILL IS REDRAFTED.

Appropriation Measure, Passing House, Goes to Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The \$104,000,000 legislative, Executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed unanimously by the House to-day after it had been redrafted by the Appropriations Committee, to meet the objection that it was not a bill.

The President, in his veto message, held that Congress sought by a rider to interfere with Executive functions in giving the joint Congresses of Government publications. The bill now goes to the Senate.

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ARNSTEIN IS BAILED; GOES TO SEE BABY

New \$25,000 Bond Filed and He Drives Home in His Wife's Automobile.

IN TWO COURTS TO-DAY

Must Plead to Indictments and Defend Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Nicky Arnstein's lawyers filed at 6:35 last night with United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy a surety bond for the \$25,000 bail required for Nicky's release from custody in bankruptcy proceedings.

Arnstein, who had been waiting for hours in the Marshal's office for the final formality to be consummated, then climbed into a limousine with his actress wife, Fannie Brice, and Mae Weston, one of Fannie's pals from the New Amsterdam Roof.

They sped toward the apartment at 1 West Eighty-third street from which Nicky took a rather hasty departure early last February. "I'm going to stay home and mind the baby while my wife goes to the show," he said to reporters. He felt greatly relieved at the fact that he would not have to put in another night in Ludlow street jail.

The day had been an extremely trying one for every one who had anything to do with Nicky's case, for it was filled with alarms to the effect that his bail would not be forthcoming, with annoying delays and with court wrangles that seemed quite fruitless.

Although Judge John C. Knox ruled that Nicky was wrong in refusing to answer questions regarding his travels on the ground that it might incriminate him under the State law, the case is exactly where it was before this ruling was made. Judge Knox ruled that Nicky may refuse to answer any question that may tend to incriminate or degrade him under the Federal laws, and according to the construction placed upon this ruling by his lawyers he may refuse to answer practically everything that is asked him.

William J. Fallon, Nicky's chief counsel, pointed out that the bankruptcy proceedings are brought primarily for the discovery of stocks and bonds with which Nicky is alleged to have absconded, and that should these allegations be proved he would be liable to Federal prosecution for concealing assets.

Nicky will reappear before United States Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., to-day under a subpoena that was served upon him by Saul S. Myers, attorney for the National Surety Company.

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